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## TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE IN PITTACUS LORE'S NOVEL "I AM NUMBER FOUR"

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### ABSTRACT

In this study writer focus in translation technique and the most technique that be used translator in translating "I am Number Four" novel. In technique translators have a lot of different things to consider before diving into to translating a text. This study conducts on the descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive design simply describes what data shows. In order to account for this, translators use a wide variety of translation techniques in order to accurately translate any given text. Based on the data analysis which is taken from the novel 'I Am Number Four' written by Pittacus Lore in 2011 on chapter 3 page 13-14 and in Indonesian version, the novel is translated by Nur Aini in 2012 on chapter 3 page 24-26 . I Am Number Four was a young adult science fiction novel by Pittacus Lore. Pittacus lore was the pseudonym used by two of the authors, James Frey and the Jobie hughes. The writer finding the dominant technique that be used by the translator are literal and modulation technique. In 47 sentences the translator just use three times to pure borrowing technique and three times to deletion technique with the presentage literal translation (65,7%), modulation (25,7%), pure borrowing (4.3%), deletion (4,3%) . So literal and modulation technique are the most dominat used by Translator.

**Keywords:** Translation technique, literal, modulation

### I. Introduction

Translation is a written medium and useful connection to communicate with other people in different language, culture and background. Translation is defined as converting one language (Source Language) to another (Target Language) so that the target language could convey the intended message in source language (Luh Nyoman Tri Lilasari 2012:1). In other words, it is a process through which the translator decodes SL and encodes his understanding of the TL form. Linguistically, translation is a branch of applied linguistics, for in the process of translation the translator consistently makes any attempt to compare and contrast different aspects of two languages to find the equivalents. Translations are assumed to be somehow the same as the original, but they are obviously different.

Equivalence is better understood as similarity, relevant similarity, not sameness or identity. Two texts can be similar in very many ways. Many translators have translated from source language into target language in order to make the readers of the target language, especially ones who do not understand the source language can consume the message of source language text as well. In translating a text, a translator should convey the message of the source language into the target language. Hatim and Mason (1997: 1), states that the translator both a receiver and a producer. The bigger the gap between the SL and the TL, the more difficult the transfer of message from the former to the latter will be. The difference between the SL and the TL and its variation in their cultures make the process of translating is a real challenge.

In this study writer focus in translation technique. Translators have a lot of different things to consider before diving into to translating a text. The discrepancies in grammar and vocabulary between languages makes it difficult to literally translate every text word for word. Similar with lexical meaning, Lexical meaning is that found in the dictionary when we want to know what a word means, the meaning is given in terms of the relationship of the symbol to our cognitive experience in the real world (Yusrah, 2019: 3). In order to account for this, translators use a wide variety of translation techniques in order to accurately translate any given text. If you have ever tried to use a free online translation service and received a translation that didn't make much sense, you've realized how difficult it can be to translate from one language to another. Professional translations are completed by trained professionals who know the tricks of the trade. If you're interested in learning how to translate to or from English, you'll need to have a good grasp on the rules of English grammar. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1989) proposed seven methods or procedures, they are borrowing, calque, literal, transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation. Their view was that if literal translation or direct translation was impossible, then the translator would have to resort to what they termed oblique translation.

## II. Literature Review

### *a. Direct Translation Techniques*

Direct Translation Techniques are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. Direct translation techniques include: Borrowing, Calque, Literal Translation.

1. **Borrowing.** Borrowing is a translation technique in which translators have borrowed the word or phrase from the source language. It can be pure, natural. Pure borrowing refers to the borrowing source language word or phrase in full without any adjustment of pronunciation. For example, "harddisk" in source language are retained in the target language text. Pure borrowing refers to borrowing source language word phrase as a whole without the adjustment of pronunciation.
2. **Calque.** Calque is a translation technique in which the translator translates the phrase source language literally. Example: Directorate general translates to 'Direktorat Jendral'. Intereferensi structure of the source language to the target language is typical of engineering calque. At the Directorate general phrase which translates to 'Direktorat Jendral' without change the meaning and location of the structure in the target language.

3. **Literal Translation.** A literal translation can be used between some languages but not others. Literal translation, although it seems like it, is not a word-for-word translation. It is only used when the structures and concepts of the language run parallel to each other, allowing the proper imagery and style to come through.

b. *Oblique Translation Techniques*

Oblique Translation Techniques are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language. Oblique translation techniques include: Transposition, Modulation, Reformulation or Equivalence, Adaptation, Compensation.

1. **Transposition.** Transposition is where the location of various parts of speech within a sentence are switched based on the particular language. In English sentences, the verb is often closer to the beginning of the sentence. Yet in Spanish sentences, the verb is often closer to the end of the sentence. In order to translate one to the other, the placement of the verb must be altered. It is also possible to change the word class without changing the overall meaning of the sentence. For example, changing “eating is very important” to “to eat is very important” does not affect the meaning.
2. **Modulation.** Modulation consists of altering a phrase from one language to another to convey the same meaning. This is commonly used when the translation of a phrase from one language to another is awkward. For example, a translator may change “it is not complicated to learn how to eat” to “it is easy to learn how to eat”. Although the two phrases mean the same thing, the latter suggests that learning how to eat is easy, as opposed to the former which suggests that it was initially thought to be a difficult task.
3. **Equivalence.** When translating difficult phrases such as idioms, the translator needs to understand the meaning behind the idiom (or cliché, or proverb, etc). For example, the idiom “don’t put all of your eggs in one basket” would be lost on someone of another language if it was directly translated. Because of this, translators often translate these phrases into easy-to-understand equivalents. The phrase “don’t put all of your eggs in one basket” may be translated to “keep your options open” in order to be understood in various languages. There are phrases in some languages that simply cannot be expressed directly in other languages, which is where equivalence comes into play.
4. **Adaptation.** Adaptation is when something that is expressed in one culture is expressed in a completely different way in another culture. This is often used when translating texts such as poetry or advertising, and is commonly seen in references to pop culture. If an American English show references Cher, for instance, the Spanish version may reference Enrique Iglesias instead.
5. **Compensation.** Compensation is when something simply cannot be translated, so the meaning is offered somewhere else within the text. Using compensation requires a deep knowledge of both languages in question, and shows that the translator understands more than just a literal translation of the piece.

- 6. Deletion.** Deletion is one of technique that delete substance of source language from target language. The deletion is generally caused by a lack of grammatical equivalents. In this context it is obligatory that deletion of the resulting translation does not infringe the rules of the target language.

Based on the explanation translation technique above the specific objectives of the study can be stated as follows: To find the translation technique and what is the most technique that used translator in translating “I am Number Four” novel. The scope of the study is taken from novel ‘I am number four’ (English version) by Pittacus Lore in chapter 3 page 13-14 and from ‘I am number four’ (Indonesian version) translator by Nur Aini chapter 3 page 24-26.

*I Am Number Four* was a young adult science fiction novel by Pittacus Lore (a pseudonym for James Frey and Jobie Hughes) and the first book in the Lorien Legacies series. Pittacus Lore was the pseudonym used by two of the author, James Frey and the Jobie Hughes. The reason they used the name ‘Pittacus Lore’ may be simple. Pittacus Lore was the name of the oldest elders or leaders in the novel ‘I am number four’. The second one was exactly the author of the novel. For it in the biography of the author there were two names that will be discussed, they are James Frey and Jobie Hughes.

### III. Research Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. It means that all the data in this research are in the form of sentences and words, not in the form of numbers. As Wilkinson (2000:7) stated that the resulting data is presented in the form of descriptions. So, the data in this research is in the form of descriptions. According to Wilkinson (2000:79), qualitative data is usually analyzed by subjecting it to some form of coding process. The source of the data in this research is novel ‘I am number four’ (English version) by Pittacus Lore in chapter 3 page 13-14 and from ‘I am number four’ (Indonesian version) translator by Nur Aini chapter 3 page 24-26. The Source Language (SL) is English and the Target Language (TL) is Indonesia.

### IV. Discussion

A number of the data were 47 data that were collected and categorized based on ‘I am number four’ (English version) novel by Pittacus Lore in chapter 3 page 13-14 and from ‘I am number four’ (Indonesian version) translator by Nur Aini chapter 3 page 24-26.. The data analysis was grouped based on the technique of the translation. It showed several data analysis. Analysis will be showed by table analysis that marked by the color.

Sentence number	Source Text	Target Text	Translation Technique	Remaks
Title	<b>I am number four</b>	Aku nomor empat	literal	
1	We <b>pull off</b> for food and gas and new phones.	Kami <b>berhenti</b> untuk membeli makanan, bensin, dan ponsel baru.	Literal modulation	<b>Pull off</b> = <b>menari, menarik pegas</b>
2	We <b>go to</b> a truck stop,	Kami <b>berhenti</b> di tempat pemberhentian truk.	Literal modulation	<b>Go</b> = <b>pergi,berhenti</b>

Sentence number	Source Text	Target Text	Translation Technique	Remaks
				a = sebuah tempat
3	where we eat <b>meat loaf</b> and <b>macaroni</b> and <b>cheese</b> , which is one of the few things Henri acknowledges as being superior to anything we had on <b>Lorien</b> .	Di sana kami makan <b>meatloaf</b> , juga <b>macaroni</b> and <b>cheese</b> , salah satu dari sedikit hal yang menurut Henri jauh lebih baik daripada apa yang kami makan di <b>Lorien</b>	Literal <b>Pure borrowing</b>	The translator change the stucture in the target language
4	As we eat , he creates new documents on his <b>laptop</b> , using our new names.	Saat kami makan, Henri membuat dokumen- dokumen baru di <b>laptopnya</b> , menggunakan nama baru kami.	Literal <b>Pure borrowing</b>	Name in source text is plural but in target text is singular
5	He'll print <b>them</b> when we arrive, and as far as anyone will know, we'll be who we say we are.	Ia akan mencetak <b>dokumen – dokumen</b> itu begitu kami tiba, lalu tiba – tiba saja kami akan menjadi orang yang kami ciptakan itu.	Literal <b>Modulation</b>	<b>Them</b> = <b>dokumen</b> The translator change the stucture in the target language
6	You're sure about John Smith ?'	Kau yakin dengan John Smith ?	Literal	
7	he says, Yeah	Tanyanya , yeah	literal	
8	You were born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.'	Kau lahir di Tuscaloosa , Alabama.	Literal	
9	I laugh	Aku tertawa	Literal	
10	How did you come up with that?	Kau dapat ide itu dari mana?	modulation	Translator try chance point of view in target text
11	He smiles and motions towards two women sitting <b>a few booths away</b> .	Henri tersenyum dan memberi isyarat ke arah dua orang perempuan yang duduk <b>beberapa meja dari kami</b> .	Literal <b>Modulation</b>	<b>The translator</b> add “kami” in target lnguage

Sentence number	Source Text	Target Text	Translation Technique	Remaks
12	Both of them are <b>extremely hot</b> .	Keduanya tampak <b>seksi</b>	Literal Modulation	Idiom
13	One of them is wearing a T-shirt that reads <b>WE DO IT BETTER IN TUSCALOOSA</b> .	Salah satunya mengenakan kaus bertuliskan <b>WE DO IT BETTER IN TUSCALOOSA</b> .	Literal Modulation	Translator don't change the meaning of it
14	'And that's where we're going next,' <b>he</b> says.	Dan itu tujuan kita berikutnya, kata <b>Henri</b>	Literal	He = Henri
15	<b>As weird as it may sound</b> , I hope we stay in Ohio for a <b>long time</b> .	<b>Mungkin kedengarannya aneh</b> , tapi kuharap kita tinggal di Ohio untuk <b>waktu yang lama..</b>	Literal Modulation	Translator try chance point of view in target text
16	Really, you like the <b>idea</b> of Ohio?.	Oh, ya ? Kau suka Ohio?	Literal Deletion	Translator delete word 'idea' so easier understood in TL
17	I like the idea of making some <b>friends</b> , of going to the same school for more than a few months, of maybe actually having a life.	Aku suka dengan gagasan memiliki <b>teman</b> ,pergi ke sekolah yang sama selama lebih dari beberapa bulan dan mungkin memiliki kehidupan yang sesungguhnya.	Literal	Friend in source text is plural but in target text is singular
18	I started to do it in Florida.	Aku mulai melakukan itu di Florida.	Literal	
19	It was sort of great, and for the first time since we've been on Earth, I felt almost normal.	Rasanya hebat, dan untuk pertama kalinya sejak kita tiba di Bumi, aku merasa hampir normal.	Literal	
20	I want to find somewhere and <b>stay somewhere</b> .	Aku ingin menemukan satu tempat dan <b>tinggal di tempat itu seterusnya</b> .	Literal modulation	Translator try chance point of view in target text
21	<b>Henri</b> looks thoughtful.	<b>Henri</b> tampak merenung.	Literal	

Sentence number	Source Text	Target Text	Translation Technique	Remaks
22	Have you looked at your scars today ?	Apa kau sudah melihat goresanmu hari ini?	Literal	
23	No, why ? Because this isn't about you.	Belum, kenapa ? karena ini bukan tentang kau.	Literal	
24	This is about the survival of our <b>race</b> , which was almost entirely obliterated, and about keeping you alive.	Ini tentang keselamatan hidup <b>bangsa</b> kita, yang hampir sepenuhnya lenyap , dan ini tentang menjagamu agar tetap hidup.	Literal	<b>Race = ras, bangsa</b>
25	Every time one of us dies – every time one of you, the <b>Garde</b> , dies – our chances diminish.	Setiap kali salah satu dari kita mati – setiap kali salah satu dari kalian, para <b>Garde</b> , mati – kesempatan kita berkurang.	Literal <b>Pure borrowing</b>	<b>Garde = specific name of guardian in the story</b>
26	You are Number Four ; you're <b>next in line</b> .	Kau nomor Empat ;Kau <b>yang berikutnya</b> .	Literal <b>Modulation</b>	<b>Translator try chance point of view in target text</b>
27	You have an entire race of vicious murderers hunting <b>you</b> .	kau diburu oleh seluruh bangsa pembunuh kejam.	Literal <b>Modulation Deletion</b>	<b>Translator delete word 'you' so easier understood in TL</b>
28	We're leaving at the first sign of trouble, <b>and I'm</b> not going to debate it with you.	Kita pergi begitu ada pertanda bahaya, tanpa banyak tanya.	Literal <b>Deletion Modulation</b>	<b>Translator delete word 'you' so easier understood in TL</b> <b>Translator try chance point of view in target text</b>
29	Henri drives the entiretime.	Henri menyetir sepanjang waktu.	Literal	
30	Between breaks and the creation of the new documents, it take about thirtyhours.	Selain saat istirahat dan membuat dokumen – dokumen baru, perjalanan itu memakan waktu tiga puluh jam.	Literal	

Sentence number	Source Text	Target Text	Translation Technique	Remaks
31	I spend most of the time napping or playing video games.	Aku menghabiskan sebagian besar waktu dengan tidur atau brmain video game.	Literal	
32	Because of my relax, I can master most of the games quickly.	Karena refleksku, aku bisa menguasai sebagian besar permainan itu dengan cepat.	Literal	
33	The longest it has taken me to beat any of them is about a day.	Paling lama, satu <b>permainan</b> kutaklukan dalam satu hari.	Literal Modulation	Translator add word 'permainan' in TT
34	<b>I like</b> the alien war and space games the <b>best</b> .	<b>Aku paling suka</b> permainan di ruang angkasa dan perang melawan alie n .	Literal Modulation	Translator change the point of view
35	I pretend I'm back on Lorien, fighting <b>Mogadorians</b> , cutting them down , turning them to ash.	Aku berpura – pura berada di Lorien, melawan para <b>Mogadorian</b> , memoton motong mereka, dan membuat mereka menjadi abu .	Literal	Mogadorian in source text is plural but in target text is singular
36	Henri things it's weird and tries to <b>discourage me from doing it</b> .	Henri pikir itu aneh dan dia selalu <b>berusaha mengecilkan hatiku</b> .	Literal Modulation	Translator change point of view in target text
37	He says we need to live in the real world, where war and death are a reality, not pretend.	Dia bilang kita seharusnya hidup di dunia nyata, tempat perang dan kematian itu nyata, bukan berpura pura.	Literal	
38	As I finish my latest game, I look up.	Setelah menamatkan game terakhirku, aku mengadah.	Literal	
39	I'm tired of sitting in the truck.	Aku bosan duduk di truk.	Literal	
40	The clock on the dash reads 7: 58.	Jam di dasbor menunjukan 7 ; 58.	Literal	
41	I yawn, wipe my eyes.	Aku menguap , menggosokan mata.	Literal	
42	<b>We're almost there</b> , Henri says.	<b>Masih jauh ?</b> Hampir sampai, kata Henri.	Litaral Modulation	Translator change point of



Sentence number	Source Text	Target Text	Translation Technique	Remaks
				view
43	It is dark out, but there is a pale glow to the west.	Di luar gelap, tapi ada cahaya pucat di barat.	Literal	
44	We pass by farms with horses and cattle, then barren fields, and beyond those, it's trees as far as the eye can see.	Kami melewati pertanian dengan kuda dan ternak, lalu padang tandus, dan setelah itu, hanya pepohonan sejauh mata memandang.	Literal	
45	This is exactly what Henri wanted, a quite place to go unnoticed.	Ini tepat seperti yang Henri inginkan, tempat yang sepi sehingga kami tidak menarik perhatian.	Literal Modulation	Translator change point of view in target text
46	Once a week he scours the internet for six, seven, eight hours at a time to update a list of available homes around the country that fit his criteria; isolated, rural, immediate availability.	Seminggu sekali Henri menjelajahi Internet selama enam, tujuh, atau delapan jam untuk memperbaharui daftar rumah sewaan di negara ini yang memenuhi kriterianya : terasing, dipedesaan, dapat langsung ditempati.	Literal	
47	He told me it took four tries – one call to South Dakota, one to New Mexico, one to Arkansas – until he had the rental where we're going to live now.	Katanya ia harus menelpn empat kali – satu ke South Dakota, satu ke New Mexico, satu ke Arkansas – hingga akhirnya berhasil mendapatkan rumah kontrakan di tempat yang kami tuju.	Literal Modulation	Translator don't change the name of the town/country Translator change point of view

## V. Conclusion

In this study writer focus in translation technique. In technique translators have a lot of different things to consider before diving into to translating a text. The discrepancies in grammar and vocabulary between languages makes it difficult to

literally translate every text word for word. In order to account for this, translators use a wide variety of translation techniques in order to accurately translate any given text. Based on the data analysis which is taken from the novel 'I Am Number Four' written by Pittacus Lore in 2011 on chapter 3 page 13-14 and in Indonesian version the novel is translated by Nur Aini in 2012 on chapter 3 page 24-26 .

After analyzing the data from the novel "I am number four" in English version as source language (source text) and Indonesia version or Bahasa version as target language (target text) the writer gets the conclusion as follows:

1. The writer finding the dominant technique that be used by the translator are literal and modulation technique.
2. In 47 sentences the translator just use three times to pure borrowing technique and three times to deletion technique with the presentage literal translation (65,7%), modulation (25,7%), pure borrowing (4.3%), deletion (4,3%) .

Based on the findings, some suggestions are the writer suggests for the next researcher to discuss the equivalence and shift in the English translation of the other Indonesian phrases. For the student who is learning about translation gets a new comprehensive about translation technique and explore about it.

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